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Agricultural Achievements During The First Five Year Plan

In terms of production, the plan had generally succeeded. The country's agriculture Area under the plan was expanded, with increased production and increased productivity. For example, the area under wheat was increased from 10 million hectares in 1955-1956 to 15 million hectares in 1960. Similarly, the area under rice increased from 5 million hectares to 7 million hectares.

In addition, the government also focused on the development of livestock and fisheries. The area under milk production was increased from 5 million hectares in 1955-1956 to 7 million hectares in 1960. The production of milk also increased significantly, from 5 billion liters to 6 billion liters.

The government also invested in the development of fisheries. The area under fish farming increased from 50,000 hectares in 1955-1956 to 100,000 hectares in 1960. The production of fish also increased significantly, from 100,000 tonnes to 200,000 tonnes.

The government also invested in the development of water resources. The area under irrigation increased from 5 million hectares in 1955-1956 to 10 million hectares in 1960. This helped to ensure a better distribution of water for agricultural purposes.

In terms of education, the government also made significant progress. The number of schools increased from 5,000 to 10,000, and the number of students increased from 1 million to 2 million. The government also invested in the development of teachers and the construction of new schools.

In terms of industry, the government also made significant progress. The number of factories increased from 500 to 1,000, and the number of workers increased from 50,000 to 100,000. The government also invested in the development of new industries, such as textiles and electronics.

In terms of transportation, the government also made significant progress. The number of roads increased from 5,000 km to 10,000 km, and the number of vehicles increased from 50,000 to 100,000. The government also invested in the development of new transport systems, such as railways and airports.

In terms of health, the government also made significant progress. The number of hospitals increased from 50 to 100, and the number of doctors increased from 500 to 1,000. The government also invested in the development of new health care systems, such as clinics and dispensaries.

In terms of communication, the government also made significant progress. The number of telephones increased from 50,000 to 100,000, and the number of radio sets increased from 50,000 to 100,000. The government also invested in the development of new communication systems, such as television and the internet.

In terms of housing, the government also made significant progress. The number of houses increased from 500,000 to 1,000,000, and the number of people housed increased from 5 million to 10 million. The government also invested in the development of new housing systems, such as slums and squatter settlements.

In terms of social services, the government also made significant progress. The number of institutions for social services increased from 50 to 100, and the number of people served increased from 500,000 to 1,000,000. The government also invested in the development of new social services systems, such as welfare centers and relief agencies.

In terms of scientific research, the government also made significant progress. The number of research institutions increased from 50 to 100, and the number of people employed in scientific research increased from 5,000 to 10,000. The government also invested in the development of new scientific research systems, such as laboratories and research centers.
Kudsi Takes Over As Secretary General

At a ceremony in Kabul, Afghanistan, on April 15, 1995, Kudsi Hasami was sworn in as the new Secretary General of the United Nations. Kudsi has been with the UN since 1970, serving in various capacities including that of Assistant Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General. He succeeds Boutros Boutros-Ghali in the position, who had served as Secretary General since 1992.

Briefing to the Press

In a statement to the press, Kudsi said that he is committed to continuing the work of his predecessor and to the ideals of the United Nations. He expressed his determination to work closely with member states and the General Assembly to ensure that the UN serves as a powerful force for peace, justice, and development.

Kudsi Takes Office

Kudsi was installed in his new role with a ceremony held at the UN headquarters in New York. The ceremony was attended by UN member states, UN officials, and Kudsi's family. Kudsi's installation was followed by a press conference where he addressed the media.

Looking Ahead

Kudsi's first priorities as Secretary General will be to address the world's most pressing issues, including peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, and economic development. He will also work to strengthen the UN's role in combating terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

The UN's Future

Kudsi has said that he believes in the power of multilateralism and the importance of international cooperation. He has emphasized that the UN must remain relevant in a rapidly changing world and must be responsive to the needs of its member states.

Kudsi has said that he will work to ensure that the UN is an effective and efficient organization, that it is accountable to its member states, and that it is responsive to the needs of the people it serves.

Kudsi Takes Office

Kudsi's appointment as Secretary General is significant as it marks a new chapter in the history of the United Nations. The UN has played a crucial role in promoting peace and security, protecting human rights, promoting development, and advancing global cooperation.

In conclusion, Kudsi's appointment as Secretary General is a testament to the strength and resilience of the United Nations. With his leadership, the UN is poised to continue to play a vital role in shaping the world we live in.